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**REPORT TO
THE COUNTY MANAGER...**

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES
IN
BEAUFORT COUNTY**

- County Administration
- Public Safety Services
- Educational and Cultural Services
- Public Works
- Health and Social Services
- Recreation

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE RESIDENTS OF

BEAUFORT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

DECEMBER, 1976

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THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

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Mr. John P. Davis - Administrator, Beaufort County Hospital
Mrs. Mary Wilson - Head Librarian, Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library
Mr. Earl Bonner - Director, Beaufort County Solid Waste Management
Mrs. Betty Agnew - Director, Beaufort County Department of Social Services
Mr. John Morgan - County Register of Deeds
Mr. Hubert Johnson - County Tax Collector
Mr. Buddy Stowe - County Tax Supervisor
Mr. Jay Hodges - County Accountant
Mr. Buck Andrews - County Animal Pound Director
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Dr. Karl L. Van Horn - Director, Beaufort County Health Department
Mr. Luther J. Davis, Jr. - Business Manager, Beaufort County Technical Institute
Mr. Marion C. Griffon - County Agricultural Extension Chairman

PREFACE

Public facilities constructed and services rendered should reflect public goals and a comprehensive plan in order to minimize inefficiency of governmental services. Usually, piecemeal construction of public facilities and renovation of obsolete buildings for governmental use, while temporarily deferring expenditure of public funds, most frequently result in unnecessary expenditures which could have been avoided by wise investment. Failure to invest in capital improvements when long-term economies would be achieved is as much a mismanagement of public funds as thoughtless spending.

County government, just as private enterprise, must operate and invest wisely. While its goal is providing the facilities and services required by its people rather than increasing the margin of profit, government must continually evaluate the quality of this service, strive for efficiency, and respond to new services not provided by private enterprise. Year to year operations without the benefit of long-range planning result in inefficient management of funds and lengthy delays in response to necessary capital expenditures.

The Community Facilities Plan is an inventory and study of the existing public facilities and services in Beaufort County for the purpose of determining the adequacy or inadequacy of the present activities in meeting present and future needs before the demand becomes acute and the cost unreasonable.

This study is one of a series of planning elements undertaken by Beaufort County to aid in the maintenance of a desirable county and to guide its future growth and development. Other studies prepared by the Beaufort County Planning Board are: Coastal Area Management Act Land Development Plan, Subdivision Regulations and Mobile Home Ordinance. Each of these is a useful tool to aid county officials, businessmen, and residents in making decisions concerning the County's development and their own future.

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BEAUFORT COUNTY
COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The principal duty of counties in North Carolina from a historical standpoint has been to perform state functions in given geographical areas. In the exercise of their functions, counties are subject to a great deal of legislative control. The General Assembly may vote to assign powers and responsibilities to counties either on their own initiative or upon request of the counties. At this time North Carolina counties have functional responsibility for the following:

- a. operating public schools;
- b. conducting elections;
- c. enforcing criminal law;
- d. housing the lower courts;
- e. maintaining court and property records;
- f. administering public welfare programs;
- g. administering public health programs; and
- h. promoting the development of agriculture.

In addition to duties delegated to counties by the General Assembly and the Constitution of North Carolina, the General Assembly has enacted legislation of a permissive nature. This type of legislation authorizes counties to perform certain functions if they so desire, for example, counties have discretionary authority under enabling legislation to exercise planning and zoning powers, to maintain library facilities, and to operate recreation programs.

In the performance of its duties, the county commissioners are authorized to create a planning board whose duty is to make careful study of the resources, possibilities, and needs of the county, particularly with respect to the

conditions which may be injurious to the public welfare or otherwise injurious, and to make plans for the development of the county.

The planning board should make a report at least annually to the county commissioners, giving information regarding the condition of the county, and any plans or proposals for the development of the county and the costs thereof.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

In any county, there exists the problem of adapting community facilities to change. Over time, a county must realize that its public facilities and its public services must be enlarged, replaced, or improved so that the needs of its growing and changing population can be satisfied. Unless adequate schools, libraries, parks, and other public facilities are provided, the county might experience difficulty in attracting new industry and may suffer a continuing decline in population and economic activity.

The objective of this plan is to outline the community facilities which currently exist within Beaufort County, analyze these facilities in terms of accepted standards, and to formulate recommendations for future improvement and enlargement of these facilities, based upon existing and expected deficiencies. Existing and proposed community facilities in Beaufort County are shown on Map 1. (Note: Proposed additions are not shown on Map 1.)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LEGEND

EXISTING

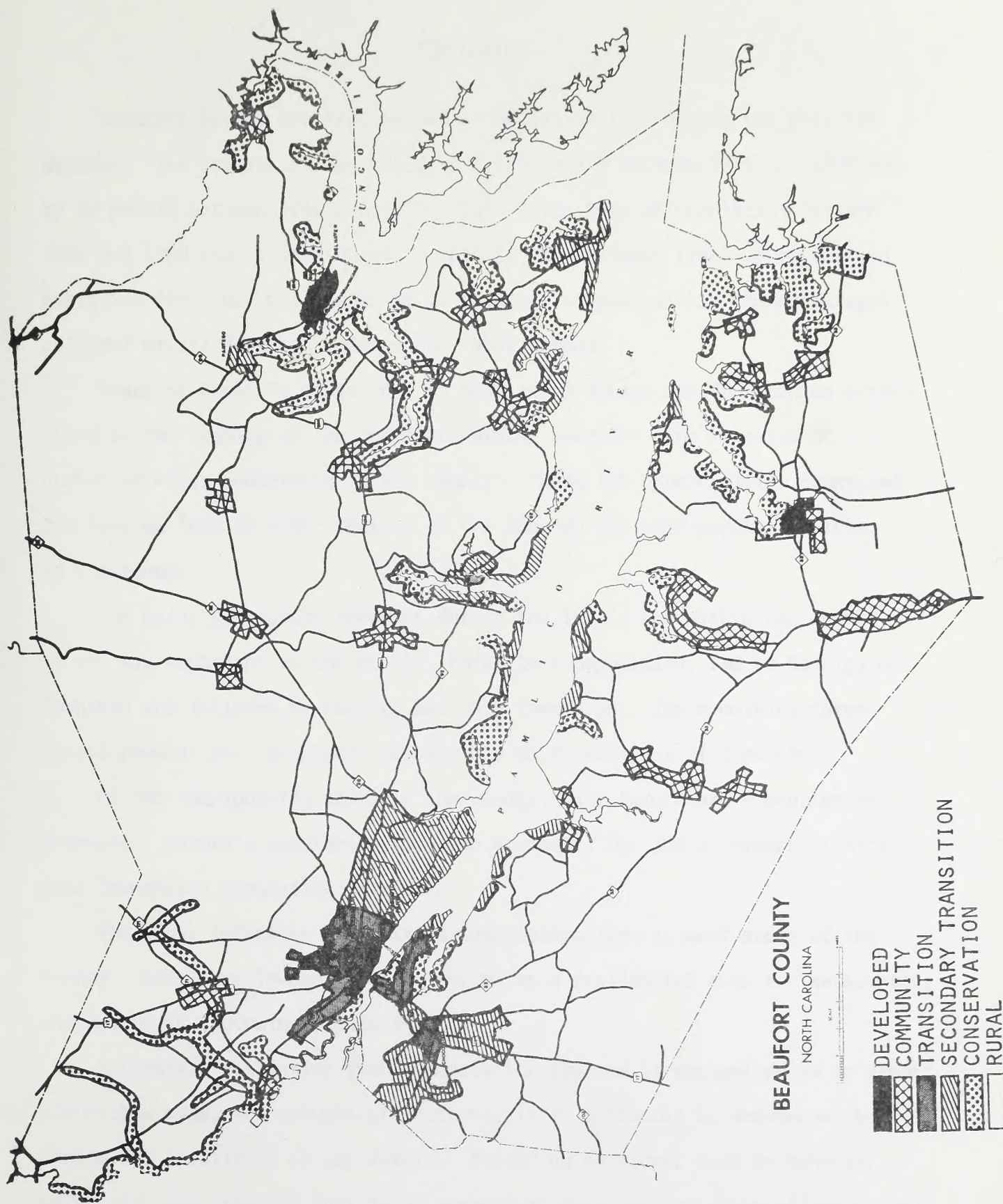
1. COUNTY COURT HOUSE
2. COUNTY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
3. AURORA HIGH SCHOOL
4. BATH HIGH SCHOOL
5. BEAUFORT COUNTY ELEM. SCHOOL
6. BELHAVEN ELEM. SCH. AND JOHN A. WILKINSON HIGH SCHOOL
7. CHOCOWINITY PRIMARY AND HIGH SCHOOL
8. PANTEGO HIGH SCHOOL
9. PINETOWN ELEM. SCHOOL
10. S. W. SNOWDEN ELEM.
11. BEAUFORT-HYDE-MARTIN REG. LIBRARY
12. I. B. TURNER LIBRARY
13. BEAUFORT TECH. INST.
14. BEAUFORT CO. HEALTH DEPT.
15. BELHAVEN HEALTH CLINIC
16. AURORA HEALTH CLINIC
17. BEAUFORT CO. HOSPITAL
18. COUNTY NURSING HOME
19. COUNTY AGR. EXT. BUILDING
20. COUNTY DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES
21. COUNTY DOG POUND

PROPOSED

- (a) CENTRAL MULTI-SOCIAL SERVICES COMPLE
(WASHINGTON)
- (b) SATELLITE MULTI-PURPOSE HEALTH
FACILITY (AURORA)
- (c) SATELLITE MULTI-PURPOSE HEALTH
FACILITY (BELHAVEN)



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BEAUFORT COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

- DEVELOPED
- COMMUNITY
- TRANSITION
- SECONDARY
- CONSERVATION
- RURAL

POPULATION

Beaufort County has experienced a population loss during the past two decades. The population decreased by 1,120 people between 1950 and 1960 and by 34 people between 1960 and 1970. This large loss of population between 1950 and 1960 can be attributed in part to the national trend of population migration from the rural areas to urban areas coupled with a change in agricultural practices which reduced the labor demand.

Beaufort County's minor loss of population during the 60's can be attributed to the opening of the phosphate mining industry plus location of a number of other industries in the county. These job opportunities countered the loss of jobs in other sectors of the economy and held population loss to a minimum.

The major population movement during the 1960's was within the county. Of the six townships in the county, three lost population, led by Washington Township and followed by Pantego and Bath Townships. The remaining three gained population. Richland Township had an increase of 31.2 percent.

Of the incorporated areas in the county, only Aurora had a population increase. Aurora's population increase accounted for 104.2 percent of Richland Township's population increase.

The above indicates a pattern of population loss in most areas of the county. Long Acre Township, which serves as a residential area for Washington, and Aurora is capturing population.

Accurately estimating future population figures is recognized as an almost impossible task, yet without projections, it is difficult to determine the demand for facilities in the future. Providing services, such as schools, water and sewer require that local government make some estimate of the demand that might be placed on these services.

The population projections used in this study were prepared by Freeman and Associates in their study, Region Q Water Management Plan. These projections show Beaufort County gaining population. These projections seem most reasonable in light of (1) the anticipated expansion of phosphate mining in the county, and (2) an estimated population of 37,000 on July 1, 1974 by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Tables 1-3 show population changes and population trends by county, township, and selected places.

Table 4 breaks the population projection for 1970-2000 down by townships. These township projections were prepared by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. Table 5 gives the projected municipal populations for 1970-2020.

TABLE 1

POPULATION CHANGES

BEAUFORT COUNTY

1920 - 1970

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BEAUFORT COUNTY</u>	<u>CHANGE IN NUMBERS</u>
1920	31,024	--
1930	35,026	4,002
1940	26,431	1,405
1950	37,134	703
1960	36,014	1,120
1970	35,908	-34

Source: U. S. Census of Population: General Population Characteristics,
North Carolina, 1920 - 1970.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF POPULATION TRENDS
Beaufort County and Townships

1960 and 1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	Change: 1960 and 1970 <u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Beaufort County	36,014	35,980	- 34	- 0.1
Chocowinity Township	4,628	4,661	33	0.7
Long Acre Township	5,318	6,976	1,658	31.2
Bath Township	3,323	3,237	- 86	- 2.6
Richland Township	3,462	3,626	164	4.7
Pantego Township	5,377	5,126	- 251	- 4.7
Washington Township	13,906	12,354	-1,552	- 11.2

Source: U. S. Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants 1960 and 1970.

TABLE 3

POPULATION TRENDS

Selected Places

1960 and 1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Change:</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>1960 and 1970</u> <u>Percent</u>
Aurora	449	620	171	38.1
Bath	346	231	-115	-33.2
Belhaven	2,386	2,259	-127	- 5.3
Chocowinity	580	566	- 22	- 2.4
Pantego	262	218	- 44	-16.8
Washington	9,939	8,961	-978	- 9.8
Washington Park	574	517	- 57	- 9.9

Source: U. S. Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants, North Carolina
1960 and 1970.

TABLE 4

PROJECTED TOWNSHIP POPULATION

Beaufort County

1970-2000

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Beaufort County	35,980	37,400	38,900	41,000
Bath Township	3,237	2,993	2,837	2,712
Chocowinity Township	4,661	4,854	5,050	5,300
Long Acre Township	6,976	7,686	8,930	10,457
Pantego Township	5,126	5,043	4,958	4,916
Richland Township	3,626	3,185	2,966	2,786
Washington Township	12,354	13,637	14,159	14,829

Source: N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources

TABLE 5

PROJECTED POPULATION

Municipalities of Beaufort County

1970-2020

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Beaufort County	35,980	37,400	38,900	41,000	44,500	49,200
Aurora	620	726	850	995	1,190	1,380
Bath	231	135	83	51	32	20
Belhaven	2,259	2,134	2,113	2,031		
Chocowinity	566	532	509	490	475	462
Pantego	218	172	139	114	94	77
Washington	8,961	9,199	9,160	9,153	9,241	9,340
Washington Park	517	356	268	204	156	120

Source: Region Q Water Resource Management, 1975, except for Aurora and Belhaven which were prepared by the town planners.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

The present buildings and space utilized for administration of county government consist of five buildings and two parking lots. The Beaufort County Courthouse, which serves as the main administrative building of the county government, was constructed in 1973. Some office re-division continues to date (Feb. 1976).

Other buildings utilized for county administration include the County Health Department, Social Services Department, and Agricultural Extension Buildings, and County Schools offices.

While over 3/4 of the county's offices are located in the courthouse, the offices of the county schools, health department, social services, the library, and agriculture extension agent are located elsewhere. Furthermore, the day-to-day administration of the county hospital and the ambulance service is handled from separate quarters.

Standards for County Offices

Some guiding principles for the location of county offices include the following:

- a. Governmental offices must be accessible to the people who use them. For convenience, the offices are best located near the center of transportation and business activity.¹ In this manner citizens may combine trips to the retail area and to the administrative offices. In addition, this location would be convenient to professional offices such as lawyers who utilize county records. In addition, public officials often find it necessary to make frequent calls to private offices in order to carry out the duties of their offices.²

¹International City Managers' Association, Principles and Practice of Urban Planning. (Washington, D. C.: 1968), p. 214.

²American Society of Planning Officials, "Planning Advisory Services Bulletin Number 83, Civic Center Planning," (Chicago: ASPO, 1961), p. 17.

- b. The site should allow ample off-street parking for both employees and the public.³
- c. The site should be large enough to accommodate the building's group. Its shape should be suitable to unified site planning. The total floor space, parking area, and enough open space should all be considered in determining the size of the site.⁴

Evaluation

County offices are in an accessible location for most residents of the county. The courthouse contains the bulk of the county administrative office space. This structure is sound and should provide good service for another 20 years. Yet, there are several offices, according to department heads, that are overcrowded. This lack of space impairs efficient operations of county services.

Offices of the Farmers Home Administration and North Carolina Civil Defense are the only offices located in the courthouse not directly serving a county function. Interchange between these and various county offices is essential to their operations. Yet, with increases in the amount and kind of services delivered by county government, it is questionable whether or not courthouse space should solely be utilized for county administrative purposes and services.

The following is an assessment of the County Accountant, Register of Deeds, Tax Supervisor, Tax Collector and Engineer's Offices. Other county administrative offices and facilities will be addressed under the appropriate functional category, e.g. schools under Educational and Cultural Services.

1. County Accountant's Office

The County Accountant's Office is located on the second floor in the Beaufort County Courthouse. Office space is primarily used for keeping county financial records. This office is presently being renovated. Adequate space will be provided after renovation.

³International City Managers' Association, Principles and Practice of Urban Planning (Washington, D.C.: 1968), p. 215.

⁴American Society of Planning Officials, "Planning Advisory Service Bulletin Number 83, Civic Center Planning," (Chicago: ASPO, 1961), p. 17.

2. Register of Deeds' Office

The Register of Deeds' Office is located on the western wing of the courthouse's main floor. Office space is also maintained in the basement. This space is used to store deeds, mortgages, vital statistics and other county records. Space in this office, according to the Register of Deeds, is adequate and no problems are anticipated in the near future.

3. County Tax Supervisor Office

The County Tax Supervisor's Office is located on the courthouse's main floor. Office space, 1,620 square feet, is used to store county tax assessments records and for secretarial and administrative purposes. Space in this office, according to the Tax Supervisor, is adequate and no problems are anticipated in this planning period.

4. County Tax Collector Office

The County Tax Collector's Office is located on the courthouse's main floor adjacent to the County Tax Supervisor's Office. A total of 1,156 square feet is used for general administration and storage. According to the Tax Collector, the existing office is suitable for current needs. However, the need for a computerized financial records system will require additional space.

5. County Engineer Office

The existing office is located on the second floor of the courthouse. Total space is 162 square feet or 9' x 18'. This space is used as an engineer's office, secretary's office, and storage for office materials, files, and maps. The County Engineer serves as the solid waste officer and County Building Inspector. All of these functions are administered from one office. According to the County Engineer at least another room the same size as the present one is needed. Present office is not adequate to support the many functions of this office.

Recommendations:

1. Since the Beaufort County Courthouse is not the only county administrative building, and since several county offices located in the courthouse do not have adequate office and storage space, it is recommended that a Governmental Space Needs Study be conducted by the Beaufort County Planning Board. This study should inventory all existing county governmental office space and should identify deficiencies in office space and any service delivery problems that might result.

Note: This recommendation will be referred to elsewhere in this plan.

2. A policy decision should be made regarding whether or not only county related offices servicing a county function should occupy the limited space in the County Courthouse.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Plant Facilities

There are two public school systems serving the primary and secondary educational needs of Beaufort County. These are the Washington City Schools, which serves all of Washington Township and the portion of Long Acre Township west of Broad Creek, and the Beaufort County Board of Education, which serves all of the county outside the Washington City School District.

The following is an assessment of Beaufort County's School facilities provided by the Beaufort County Superintendent's Office.

The central administrative office, School Bus Garage, and Maintenance Warehouse, is located on Highway 264 East in Washington. These facilities were constructed in 1959 with additions to the central administrative offices and maintenance warehouse in 1966. The central administrative offices consist of 4,418 square feet, the bus garage consists of 8,598 square feet, and the maintenance warehouse contains 3,800 square feet. The site is composed of 10 acres.

In 1965 the Beaufort County Board of Education purchased a 38.6 acre site in the Yeatesville area. Other school sites are as follows:

A. Aurora High School

Aurora High School, Aurora, was constructed in 1928, 1954, and 1972. Construction of the first phase in replacing the school was begun in the fall of 1975. The first phase will include a media center, administrative offices, a teachers' lounge, seven regular classrooms and two science classrooms-laboratories. The present facilities, not including the project under construction can handle 600 students with 481 currently attending. Twenty-two

teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades 7 through 12. The school site is composed of 10.4 acres of land plus an additional 20 acres of land under a long-term lease.

B. Bath High School

Bath High School, Bath, was constructed in 1920, with additions in 1938, 1943, 1948, 1953, 1967, 1972, 1974, and 1975. The Board of Education has determined that the high school part of this plant needs replacing. An occupational education facility was begun in the fall of 1975. The present facilities are capable of handling 850 students with 738 currently attending. Thirty-three teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades kindergarten through 12. The school site is composed of 31 acres of land.

C. Beaufort County Elementary School

Beaufort County Elementary School, Pantego, was constructed in 1923 with additions in 1953 and 1975. The condition is rated as good. The present facilities are capable of handling 600 students with 304 currently attending. Sixteen teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades kindergarten through 7. The school site is composed of 14.8 acres of land.

D. Belhaven Elementary School

Belhaven Elementary School, Belhaven, was constructed in 1950 with additions in 1953 and 1975. The condition is rated as good. The present facilities are capable of handling 600 students with 457 currently attending. Twenty-two teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades kindergarten through 6. The school site is composed of 12 acres of land.

E. Chocowinity Primary School

Chocowinity Primary School, Chocowinity, was constructed in 1952 with an addition in 1975. A cafeteria was begun in the fall of 1975. The condition is rated as good to new. The present facilities are capable of handling 312 students with 226 currently attending. Eleven teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades kindergarten through 2. The school site is composed of 20 acres of land.

F. Chocowinity High School

Chocowinity High School, Chocowinity, was constructed in 1937 with additions in 1949, 1952, 1964, and 1967. The condition is rated as good. The present facilities are capable of handling 840 students with 813 currently attending. Thirty-six teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades 3 through 12. The school site is composed of 17.5 acres of land.

G. John A. Wilkinson High School

John A. Wilkinson High School, Belhaven, was constructed in 1938 with additions in 1951, 1953, 1961, 1965, and 1968. The condition is rated as fair to good. The present facilities are capable of handling 700 students with 476 currently attending. Twenty-three teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades 7 through 12. The school site is composed of 12 acres of land.

H. Pantego High School

Pantego High School, Pantego, was constructed in 1924 with additions in 1939, 1952, 1963, 1972, and 1975. The Board of Education has determined that the facility needs replacing. The present facilities are capable of handling 540 students with 259 currently attending. Fifteen teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades 8 through 12. The school site is composed of 12.75 acres of land.

I. Pinetown Elementary School

Pinetown Elementary School, Pinetown, was constructed in 1937 with an addition in 1951. The condition is rated as good. The present facilities are capable of handling 225 students with 196 currently attending. Ten teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades kindergarten through 8. The school site is composed of 11 acres of land.

J. S. W. Snowden Elementary

S. W. Snowden Elementary School, Aurora, was constructed in 1938 with additions in 1952, 1955, 1964, and 1966. The condition is rated as good. The present facilities are capable of handling 720 students with 583 currently attending. Twenty-eight teachers are assigned to the school, teaching grades kindergarten through 7. The school site is composed of 13.9 acres of land.

Standards

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, School Planning Division, suggests that schools should be located near the center of the present and future student population. The site should be free from the nuisances of railroads, factories, smoke, noisy enterprises, and cheap commercialism. Any future expansion of existing school sites and facilities in Beaufort County should be reviewed with respect to the current location.

The North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction supervises and coordinates all activities of the public school system although the Board of Education provides a framework of policies under which the local school systems operate.

Following are some of the most important standards set forth by the N. C. Department of Instruction:

School site size:

Elementary schools (grades 1 - 6)

Description: Minimum site of 10 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 students of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.

Junior High Schools (grades 7 - 9)

Description: Minimum site of 20 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 students of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.

School size:

Elementary schools

Membership of 350-700 students per school
Minimum of 2 teachers per grade

Junior High Schools

Membership of 750-950 students per school
Minimum of 4 teachers per grade

The National Commission on school district reorganization of the National Education Association recommends schools in which:

(1) the enrollment in grades 1-6 is 175 to 300

(2) the enrollment in junior high schools is from 700 to 1,500

The American Public Health Association, committee on the Hygiene of Housing, recommends the following one-way walking distances for school children:

(1) Elementary: one-fourth to one-half mile

(2) Junior High: three-fourths to one mile

The American Public Health Association also recommends 30 minutes as the maximum one-way travel time by conveyance.

Evaluation

Needed improvements continue although many facilities have undergone recent additions and other various improvements. According to the County Superintendent, current needed improvements consist of the following:

- a. John A. Wilkinson Gymnasium Lobby - construction of
- b. John A. Wilkinson Occupational Education Facility - construction of
- c. Bath High School - Conversion of Old Gymnasium to Library
- d. Aurora High School - completion of
- e. Pantego High School (new facility)
- f. Bath High School (new facility)
- g. Chocowinity - 8 classrooms - construction of

Some of these improvements were addressed in a 1973-74 Beaufort County Facilities School Survey.

Those evaluations and recommendations are reproduced here as the latest comprehensive evaluation conducted by professional school personnel. Any reader desiring more detailed information should consult this survey, Beaufort County Facilities Survey, 1973-74, or Beaufort County School Superintendent.

A. Aurora High School

<u>Year constructed</u>	<u>Engineering-Architectural Evaluation</u>	<u>Educational Evaluation</u>
1915-28	Two-story; ordinary construction; aluminum replacement windows; oil-fired steam heat; six incandescent lights per room; toilets fair.	Classrooms small; library inadequate; science labs minimum.
1939-54	One story; mixed construction part wood frame; former gym converted to lunchroom, kitchen completed in 1954; oil-fired steam heat; incandescent lights.	Home-making slightly out-of-date; shop also out-of-date.
1954-66	Fire resistive; oil-fired steam heat.	Satisfactory
1972	Metal building; oil-fired space heaters.	Usable
	Adequate when recreation land is included. Parking and play areas generally satisfactory.	Acceptable; needs continued improvement.

B. Bath Elementary and High School

1920	Two-story, ordinary construction; oil-fired steam heat; exposed pipe columns in lunchroom and auditorium; wood stairs; four incandescent lights per classroom-lighting and wiring need improvement.	Classrooms small; library inadequate.
1938	One-story wood-frame brick veneer; oil-fired steam heat; toilets below par.	Usable.
1943	Wood frame; steam heat.	Usable, below standard.
1948	Barracks type; oil space heaters.	Substandard, obsolete.
1967	Barracks type construction.	Substandard, obsolete.

<u>Year constructed</u>	<u>Engineering-Architectural Evaluation</u>	<u>Educational Evaluation</u>
Bath Elementary and High (continued)		
1953	One story, fire resistive, clerestory construction; oil-fired hot water heating; six incandescent lights per classroom.	Classrooms small but usable for the long term.
1972	One-story, fire resistive; (lobby being added).	Satisfactory
1974	One-story, fire resistive; (under construction).	Satisfactory
	Public street divides site; students cross street to reach lunchroom and/or play area.	Land on elementary side generally satisfactory.
C. <u>Beaufort County Elementary School</u>		
1920	One-story ordinary construction; wood floors, wall, ceiling; hot water heat; six incandescent lights in classrooms.	Usable, but not now in use.
1950	Wood frame building.	Use for storage.
1950	Wood frame building.	Being replaced.
1953	One-story, fire resistive construction; exposed reinforced concrete; load-bearing walls between classrooms; oil-fired hot water heating; eight incandescent lights.	Classrooms acceptable; library below current standard; usable for long-term.
1956	One-story, fire resistive construction; exposed reinforced concrete; load-bearing walls between classrooms; oil-fired hot water heating; nine incandescent lights.	Classrooms acceptable; usable for long-term.
1974	One-story, fire resistive; (under construction).	Satisfactory.
1974	Adequate in size; well-drained generally	Acceptable; needs continued improvement.

D. Belhaven Elementary School

<u>Year constructed</u>	<u>Engineering-Architectural Evaluation</u>	<u>Educational Evaluation</u>
1938-50	One-story ordinary construction; metal windows; oil-fired steam heat; six incandescent fixtures per classroom.	Classrooms small but building is acceptable for intermediate term.
1950	Wood-frame construction. New lunchroom-assembly building under construction.	
1953	One-story fire-resistive construction	Former high school building with laboratory rooms and small classrooms. Satisfactory.
1974	One-story fire-resistive; now under construction. Almost meets standard for area.	Satisfactory

E. Chocowinity Primary School

1952	One-story fire restrictive; reinforced concrete construction; oil-fired hot water heating; six incandescent lights per classroom.	Some classrooms small.
1974	One-story fire-resistive construction; now being built.	Satisfactory
1967	Once used as library. Recent purchase makes site adequate. Small parcel along street is used but not owned.	Good quality mobile unit.

F. Chocowinity High School

<u>Year constructed</u>	<u>Engineering-Architectural Evaluation</u>	<u>Educational Evaluation</u>
1937	One-story ordinary construction; fiber board ceiling; oil-fired steam heat; eight incandescent lights per classroom; toilets need improvement.	Classrooms small; home economics room far removed from remainder of high school.
1948	One-story wood frame barracks type construction; open flame oil-fired boiler.	Substandard facility.
1952	One-story fire resistive reinforced concrete construction; oil-fired hot water heating; six incandescent lights per classroom	Classrooms small; media center enlarged but still inadequate for so large a school; gymnasium storage inadequate; lunchroom noisy.
1964	One-story fire-resistive construction; hot water heating; fluorescent lights.	Rooms adequate; good quality facility.
1967	One-story fire resistive construction.	Designed for special education, now used for occupational education.
Site	Small for school of present size. Parking areas not properly controlled.	Continued improvements needed.

G. John A. Wilkinson High School

1938	One-story ordinary construction; oil-fired steam heat; fiber board ceiling; auditorium with sloping floor.	Classrooms small; science room fair; auditorium out-of-date.
1953	One-story fire-resistive reinforced concrete construction; oil-fired hot water heating.	Classrooms small; home economics room adequate but needs to be renewed; library small.
1961	One-story fire-resistive construction.	Satisfactory

John A. Wilkinson High School (continued)

<u>Year constructed</u>	<u>Engineering-Architectural Evaluation</u>	<u>Educational Evaluation</u>
1965	Pre-engineering steel design; concrete masonry walls, metal roof; oil-fired steam heat.	Adequate; dressing rooms minimum; toilets and concession off playing floor.
1951	Wood walls brick veneered; oil-fired hot water heating.	Adequate.
1968	One-room fire-resistive construction Small site adjacent to business/commercial area.	Built and used as special education classrooms.

H. Pantego High School

1924-39	One and two-story ordinary construction; wood windows in 1924 portion in poor condition; fiber board ceilings in 1939 portion; wood stairways in violation of Code; oil-fired steam heat; eight incandescent lights per classroom; toilets fair.	Classrooms small; library inadequate; home economics and shop need renewal.
1952	Metal buildings; no insulation; dressing rooms poor; oil-fired steam heat.	Usable.
1963	One-story; oil-fired hot water heating; boiler room ceiling not adequately protected.	Satisfactory
1972	Metal building; steam heat. Small and cut by roads and railroad.	Acceptable

I. Pinetown Elementary School

<u>Year constructed</u>	<u>Engineering-Architectural Evaluation</u>	<u>Educational Evaluation</u>
1937	One-story ordinary construction; fiberboard ceilings; oil-fired steam heat; eight incandescent lights per classroom; some classrooms without adequate light exists as required by North Carolina Building Code.	Library small.
1950	One-story, wood frame brick veneer; wood interior walls and ceilings; oil-fired steam heating; eight incandescent lights per classroom; toilet finishes substandard.	Classrooms small.
	Adequate for school of this site	Generally pleasant.

J. S. W. Snowden Elementary School

1938	One-story, ordinary construction; wood ceilings; eight incandescent lights per classroom.	Classrooms small.
1952/55	One-story, fire resistive exposed reinforced concrete, part clerestory construction; oil-fired hot water heating; six incandescent lights per classroom.	Most classrooms small; library inadequate.
1964	Fire-resistive construction; oil-fired steam heat.	Satisfactory.
1966	Fire-resistive construction.	Satisfactory.
1949	Wood-frame barracks type construction; heating violates North Carolina Building Code.	Obsolete facility used by Aurora High School.
	Adequate but traffic not properly controlled.	

Recommendations for program, organization, and facility improvements are reproduced herewith in totality from the Beaufort County Facilities Survey.

Program

The primary purpose of the public schools in Beaufort County is to serve the children, the young people for whose education the schools are legally responsible. The schools may also serve people in other age groups in adult education programs. The young people in the Beaufort County school system require a variety of services and experiences. They need the basics--food, shelter, clothing; they have other needs such as health, physical and emotional, as well as education. In addition to educational services, most schools have already accepted some responsibility for meeting certain social, health, recreational and physical needs, but it is evident that the public schools cannot be expected to meet all the needs of the children in the administrative unit.

It is the first task of educational leadership to determine what shall be the role of the schools in providing those services for which it will take responsibility. After having decided upon its role, the public school system can establish an educational program. Such an educational program, of course, will always be influenced by the requirements set forth in the State's laws and regulations regarding public education. The program is also influenced by the types of funding and by the specified limited purposes for which funds are supplied, especially from Federal and State sources. However, a local school system has considerable freedom in how it can use local sources to enlarge, expand, and exceed the programs called for by State and Federal funding.

A study of the financial capabilities of Beaufort County shows that there are extensive fiscal resources available from local funds if the public leadership in the county is willing to tap these resources by increasing local taxes.

The public schools of Beaufort County now are deficient in some educational services which they are providing: cultural arts--music, drama, the dance, the visual arts, and all the rest are almost completely absent in the secondary schools; the media services--library, audiovisual, and other communications media--are severely limited and are inadequate.

Special emphasis should be given to a study of the occupational education programs; these are not now sufficient to meet the needs of the students or to utilize teaching manpower efficiently. A restudy of the occupational education programs should consider specifically the more employable types of occupations. Such a study is likely to result in a redirection of current programs and the offering of courses not now available. To offer such additional diversification of program at reasonable cost will demand a larger pupil population at a single school.

Since Aurora is likely to be continued as a high school, special efforts should be made to provide staff, instructional materials and laboratory programs which are geared to greater individualization of instruction.

Especially since one director of occupational education will serve both the Beaufort County and the Washington City Schools in the future, consideration should be given to an arrangement for sharing occupational education opportunities for the students in the Washington City Schools and the Chocowinity School.

It is recommended that the services of the Department of Public Instruction in the area of occupational education be consulted to give assistance to the local school system in improving the occupational programs for the young people in the Beaufort County Schools.

A thorough study of the educational needs compared with educational services would probably also reveal other significant deficiencies. The community leadership, including those responsible for the educational services, are encouraged to take the necessary steps to improve the extent and the quality of public education for the young people of this administrative unit.

Services from the educational consultants of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction are available to the local administrative unit upon request.

In establishing kindergartens in this administrative unit, special attention should be given to travel distances. Most early childhood education programs operate on a full day schedule. Although a rest or nap period is usually provided for the youngest children, it is still a long and a busy day for the youngest or least mature of the five-year olds. Bus travel for an hour or more each way five days a week can be fatiguing for these children. It is recommended that travel distances, or what is more important, travel time, be checked at each school to determine whether the length of the school day is excessive. A thoughtful evaluation of this matter may affect future patterns or locations of schools especially those which accommodate the five-year olds and other children in the early childhood education program.

Organization

In Beaufort County the schools operate under a variety of administrative organizations. Basically the pattern seems to be an 8-4 arrangement with grades 1-8, plus some kindergartens, in the elementary school and grades 9-12 in high school. Two of the schools, Bath and Chocowinity are still organized on the union school pattern accommodating all the grades under one principalship. At Chocowinity, however, the kindergarten through grades 2 are housed on a separate campus. In the Pantego area, the Beaufort County Elementary School serves grades up to seven; in the Aurora area the elementary school, the Snowden

School also accommodates grades up to seven. In both of these communities, the high school accommodates grades 8-12. In the Belhaven area, the elementary school accommodates up to grade six and the John A. Wilkinson High School there accommodates grades 7-12. The Pinetown School is only an elementary school serving all grades including eighth. Some of these organizational patterns apparently result from the availability of facilities rather than from program requirements. Grades seven and eight, where they are a part of the high school, do not seem to participate in the use of the special services and facilities for such programs as science, home economics, music, and occupational oriented programs.

For the elementary schools, the enrollment ranges from a low of about 185 at Pinetown to approximately 605 at the Snowden School. For grades 9-12, the average daily membership ranges from 250 at Pantego to 380 at Aurora.

Of the students who live in the County of Beaufort, about 55% live in the Beaufort County administrative unit; the remaining 45% are served by the schools of the Washington City administrative unit. The total enrollment of the two units is less than 10,000. It is recommended that the Beaufort County schools and the Washington City schools continue to give attention to the possibilities of merging the two units and then reorganizing the schools. In the western part of the county which is served by the Washington City schools and the Chocowinity schools, it is possible that the merger of the two units would also result in a more rational pattern of school organization in this end of the country.

Although unsuccessful efforts were made to consolidate the three schools in the eastern part of the county which lies north of the Pamlico River, this matter of consolidation should again be given consideration. The continuing decline of enrollment projected for these schools will make it increasingly difficult to offer the breadth of offerings which should be available to the young people in this area. The committee is aware of the history of this unsuccessful consolidation effort and is also aware of the difficulties and hindrances to such a consolidation at this time.

The alternative to such a consolidation is the uneconomical and extensive infusion of funds, personnel, and other resources in order to offer the kinds of programs and services required of a modern secondary school.

Facilities

Only after a careful study of the educational program is made and only after higher goals have been set for public schools in this county can a long-range building program be established. The expenditure of capital outlay funds available from the State 1973 Bond Issue, if they are to be used before such an extensive analysis of public education has been made, should be used only where there is reasonable certainty that school program and organization will not and need not be significantly changed for the long term future. This survey report offers recommendations for the expenditure of capital outlay funds for the long term and endeavors to establish priorities which appear to be in keeping with reasonable and logical long term school improvements for the Beaufort County Schools.

Generally, no major new secondary school facilities should be built for high schools in their present location until a thorough self-study and evaluation of high school education has been made. An exception may be Aurora since there is not now a feasible alternative to keeping a high school in Aurora. It is likely that this school will need to be kept in this community indefinitely because of the distance and other transportation difficulties which makes merging this high school with another high school questionable.

At Bath the construction of some additional facilities could be justified but no more facilities should be built than could be used for a good elementary program. It should not be assumed that the high school will continue indefinitely in its present location. New occupational education facilities could be built in such a manner that in the future they could be utilized as part of the complete elementary school facility located on the same side of the street as the elementary school.

For the Chocowinity School the future construction program points in the direction of building more facilities at the Chocowinity Primary. Enough facilities can be justified here to accommodate all the kindergarten through grade 3 and possibly through grade 4. This would require additional teaching stations as well as a new media center and multi-purpose room which could also accommodate the food services as is now under construction at the Belhaven Elementary School. This additional construction at the primary school would give more room for grades 4-12 or 5-12. The lowest grades would be located in the primary building.

Although the John A. Wilkinson High School in Belhaven has some facilities which are outmoded, no more facilities are recommended here either until the future of the secondary facilities has been settled.

The other least favorable and most obsolete secondary facilities are at Pantego and at Bath. Since the population and enrollment in the Pantego area is expected to decline and since the high school is already under 300 in membership, it is not recommended that new secondary facilities be built here. Since there are already vacant spaces at the Beaufort County Elementary School which is generally the same territory as the Pantego High School, there is no justification for building additional school facilities in this community after the new elementary multi-purpose building has been completed.

Some agreement should be reached on what is appropriate for students in grades 7 and 8. At the present time in most of the schools, these students receive only the traditional courses with little opportunity for exploratory and laboratory experiences. Since the present organization is somewhat haphazard, an appropriate program of studies and experiences should be the basis for where and how these students are to be housed. At the present time, the availability of facilities seems to be the main criteria for placing grades and students in a school.

Since media centers are generally substandard in service and in size, there can be justification for providing better facilities for the media services at almost all schools.

In summary, the immediate projects would include the following:

- . new facilities for grades 7-12 at the Aurora High School,
- . occupational facilities at Bath, designed for possible conversion to elementary or general facilities such as media center, lunchroom, or administrative facilities,
- . media center, multipurpose room, and additional teaching stations at Chocowinity Primary School.

Recommendations:

1. It is recommended that the County Board of Education re-examine the 1973-74 Beaufort County Facilities Survey. One noteworthy finding is the present and projected school age population decline in the Pantego area. Therefore, it is further recommended that the following cited improvements be carefully evaluated in light of the 1973-74 recommendations:
 - a. John A. Wilkinson Gymnasium Lobby - construction of
 - b. John A. Wilkinson Occupational Education Facility
(construction of)
 - c. Bath High School - Conversion of old gym to library.
 - d. Aurora High School - completion of.
 - e. Pantego High School (new facility)
 - f. Bath High School (new facility)
 - g. Chocowinity - 8 classrooms - construction of
2. In considering the above improvements, the County Board of Education should employ an architect and engineer to determine the economic feasibility (cost-benefit-analysis) of new construction vs additions and revisions, e.g., converting Bath High's old gymnasium to a library. Again, these considerations should be made in full contemplation to organization, program, and facilities recommendations cited in the 1973-74 Survey.

Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library

The Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library primarily serves all residents of the three counties included in its name. The main facility is located in the old courthouse. BHM Regional Library serves four area libraries: Aurora, Bath, Washington, and Belhaven. Each branch library has its own resources with their main source of supply being the main library.

The staff of BHM Regional Library system includes seven full-time librarians at headquarters, five branch librarians, and five bookmobile drivers with two substitutes. Overall policy decisions for the regional library system are determined by a nine member board composed of three members from each participating county appointed by the County Commissioners.

BHM Regional Library offers a wide range of services. The library system participates in a cooperative program with the State Library System, thereby offering a wide range of services and wide choice of books. In addition, books and magazines are taken to nursing homes, hospitals, jails, to migrant workers and day care centers.

The library offers film service to interested persons in the area. Approximately 14 films are circulated throughout the area each week. Other audio and visual aid services include a large variety of records, cassettes, reel-to-reel, 8-track stereo tapes, and slides on a variety of subjects.

Special subjects covered by the regional library are: Art, Humanities, Music and Natural Services. Two special collections - Black Studies and North Carolina Studies - are provided by the library.

The library system's operating budget for 74-75 was \$136,892 (including \$56,000 state funds). Salaries accounted for \$80,000, \$14,000 for library materials and the remainder for other library operating expenses.

According to the respondents, BHM Regional Library needs are a large meeting room and additional shelf space.

The second floor in the present facility should provide ample space for the large meeting room. Plans have already been made to occupy this space for that purpose.

I. B. Turner Library is in need of a new facility. Shelving and floor space is inadequate. The present library is divided into three rooms with none being large enough to implement library programs. For example, I. B. Turner provides special programs for children, yet there is not adequate space for the children presently participating in the programs.

The Bath Library facility needs additional shelving and storage space. Present facilities are overcrowded, thus hampering efficient library service.

Aurora and Belhaven Libraries are cited as being adequate for present needs.

Standards

The North Carolina Library Association (NCLA) and the American Library Association (ALA) have published standards which contain policy guides and recommended goals for the development of adequate library systems. In some cases, standards of ALA and NCLA are similar, but in other areas they are different in order to provide more realistic goals for North Carolina libraries.

Service - Good library service is economically impractical for library systems serving less than 75,000 people. Public library systems in North Carolina serving fewer than 75,000, should seek new affiliations or be prepared to pay more for services.⁵

Every library should have a regular schedule of hours. Libraries serving populations from 5,000 to 9,999 should be open 30 to 45 hours per week. Libraries serving populations from 10,000 to 24,999 should be open 45 to 60 hours per week. Libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more should be open 60 hours or more per week.⁶

⁵Standards for North Carolina Public Libraries, Development Committee, Public Library Section, N. C. Library Association, 1970.

⁶Ibid.

Size of Collection - Current rationale public library standards recommend that a system headquarters library should have 100,000 adult non-fiction titles, and that the headquarters should add 50% of the new non-fiction title published in English in the United States each year.⁷

Children's Books - Up to one-third (1/3) of library additions should be allocated to new and replacement titles for children. This percentage may be adjusted according to special community needs.⁸

Books for Young People - At least 5% of the annual additions should be titles of interest to young adults.⁹

Sound Recording - Sound recording should be available in public libraries. The smallest library should have a minimum of 100 recordings. National standards of one disc or reel of tape for each 50 people in the service area should be a reasonable standard for North Carolina.

Annual acquisitions should provide for replacement of 10% of the collections.¹⁰

Size of Staff - There should be one full-time staff member for every 2,000 people in the area served.¹¹

Physical Facilities Size - The physical facilities of a public library system should provide approximately one-half square foot for each person in the area to be served. The smallest branch of a public library system should contain a minimum of 1,500 square feet.¹²

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid.

Evaluation

To date, BHM Regional Library serves approximately 50,300 residents. It is economically impractical to provide good library service to a small population. To this extent, the N. C. Library Association encourages small libraries serving small populations to seek broader affiliations. Through the BHM Regional Library there is no library service available to North Carolina residents that is not provided by BHM Regional Library. Thus, the problem is not the "provision of good library service", but rather ineffective means of making these services known to area residents.

All communities would benefit from longer library hours. However, for branch libraries serving less than 500 residents, the level of service would not justify being open 30 hours per week. The Washington branch is open 35 hours per week. According to previously cited standards, the Washington community is being adequately served.

Public library standards recommend that a system headquarters library should have 100,000 adult non-fiction titles. The BHM Regional library does not meet this standard. Yet, it is noted that BHM Regional Library has steadily increased its collection over the years. In the past, overcrowded shelves and a lack of space hampered improvements in this area. Today, these problems continue to impede progress.

Other standards identified in footnotes 4, 5, 7, and 8 are not being met by BHM Regional Library. Nevertheless, these and other standards are constantly being strived for.

Sound recording standards are more than adequately being met. The BHM Regional Library provides 16mm film and film projector service. Over ten percent of the collection is replaced annually.

Recommendations

Overall, Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library should continue striving to meet North Carolina Public Library Standards.

1. Additional personnel should be added to allow the library better area served. If population projections are realized by 2000, the service area will have 63,104 people. Applying the standard, a total of thirty-one (31) full-time staff members should be employed by the year 2000.
2. The library should continue seeking more formative means of making its services known to area residents. Efforts should be made to include community organizations and area schools in this process. This should form the basis for implementation of the regional library concept.
3. Additional shelf space is needed for library facilities in Bath and Washington. The Library Board should retain an architect to study how additional shelf space can be best obtained in these facilities.
4. The Library Board, BHM Library Director, and I. B. Turner Librarian should re-evaluate library programs in light of its physical inadequacy. At such time consideration may be given to construction of a new facility and/or the closing of this facility and the transferal of the I. B. Turner collection to the old Courthouse facility.
5. The county should explore the possibility of creating a County Department of Archives to be housed in the Old Jail.
6. Consideration should be given to converting the old library annex (near Beaufort County Nursing Home) to a library for the disadvantaged children.

Beaufort County Technical Institute

Beaufort County Technical Institute was established in 1968. It is located on a 67 acre campus on Highway 264, East, four miles east of Washington.

During the fall quarter of 1975 the Institute had a 1150 enrollment and a 2800 extension enrollment. Present facilities are not adequate. As the enrollment increases, additional classroom space is needed. Currently space is a problem, especially in the vocational labs and shops.

Beaufort County Technical Institute offers its students unique opportunities to integrate career training with employment opportunities in the area. In most instances a career curriculum has been tailored to meet specific new and potential industrial needs.

The curriculum offers such course variety as agricultural science, nursing, accounting, electrical technology, automotive mechanics, cosmology, etc. There are also several special programs operated by the Institute. Other programs are currently under consideration by the Institute Curriculum Committee. Their recommendations are forthcoming.

In its short history, Beaufort County Technical Institute has assumed a prominent role in the provisions of continuing education in the county.

Recommendations

1. The area in which Beaufort County Technical Institute is located should be protected from the emergence of incompatible land uses. The proximity of the area to U.S. 264 makes it particularly vulnerable to development since commercial establishments have located along U.S. 264. A protected buffer zone should be established around Beaufort Technical Institute to protect it from these encroachments.
2. Beaufort County Technical Institute should increase its square feet per student to the recommended 150 square feet per student.
3. Beaufort County Technical Institute should prepare an expansion plan. This plan should include construction of a Vocational Building, Learning Center and Classroom-Student Center, and other anticipated capital needs. In addition, the plan should include plans to replace non-permanent structures with permanent structures.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Health Department

The Beaufort County Health Department, currently located on North Harvey Street, was established in 1950. It's stated function and objective is as follows.

Function: To organize and administer preventive health services for the promotion of personal and community health, the maintenance and improvement of health and healthful environment, and a sustained attack on disease and disability.

Objective: To provide preventive health services to each Beaufort County citizen.

Among the Health Department's basic services are:

- A. Public Health Nursing
- B. Health Education
- C. Dental Health
- D. Vital Statistics
- E. Health Services Clinics
 - 1) Family Planning
 - 2) Maternity
 - 3) Pediatric Supervisory and Nurse Screening
 - 4) Pap: Examination and Education
 - 5) Chest and X-Ray Examination
 - 6) Eye Examination
 - 7) Venereal Disease
 - 8) Immunizations
 - 9) Environmental Sanitation

Also out of county clinic referral service is provided.

The Health Department has a staff of 21 consisting of one director, nine nurses, four sanitarians, six clerks, and one janitress.

The sanitarians are responsible for administering the total environmental program in Beaufort County in regards to state and local laws and regulations pertaining to sewage disposal, solid waste control, insect and vector control, private water supplies and any other environmental situations that might arise of a public health nature. In addition, the sanitarians are responsible for enforcing and carrying out state laws and policies in regards to all food handling establishments, lodging establishments, hospitals, schools, nursing homes, etc. Constant contact with the general public in regard to any environmental situations is maintained.

According to the respondent, the county's "preventative services" in the satellite clinics are adequate at present. However, several satellite facilities are in need of expansion. These facilities are located in Belhaven, Aurora, and Washington.

Evaluation

The Belhaven facility is inadequate. It is small and subject to frequent flooding. According to the respondent, this facility should only be used to store "rust-proof" materials. A new facility with ample parking is needed.

Aurora's health facility is adequate but there is no room for expansion. Expansion of this facility is needed in this planning period.

The Washington facility has undergone several improvements over the past years including central air conditioning and heat. Structurally, the building is sound.

According to the Health Director, there are several needed health programs. These needs include an adult educational program and a school health program. These programs are vital in order to accomplish the department's stated function and objective. Expansion of the present facility would provide ample space for the administration of these programs.

Today, Beaufort County needs adequate administrative space. Health, social, and other related needs will continue to increase over the next years. As service demands increase, space needs will increase.

One solution to county administrative space needs involves centralization of social, health, mental, and similar services. This would mean construction of a Multi-Purpose Human Service Building. The building would provide several advantages for county administration. First, the present Health Department Facility could be used for county administrative offices. Thus, eliminating office congestion at the Courthouse. Secondly, all county social and health related offices would be centrally located. Since most of these departments compliment each other, more effective and efficient services can be provided. With centralization, the present scattered and fragmentation of control and coordination would be eliminated. Thus, fostering better communication, less administrative cost without duplication in such areas as supplies, storage, mailing, and public space (parking). To the Beaufort County resident, such a change would provide substantial travel saving especially for those who travel from the out-lying rural areas.

Recommendations

1. Consideration should be given to constructing two new satellite multi-purpose facilities; one in Aurora, and one in Belhaven. Site selection should consider suitability of soil characteristics, availability of utilities, adjacent land uses, transportation, and any development planned for the area.
2. Consideration should be given to abandoning present building and centralizing health and social services in proposed new Multi-Social Services Complex and/or expanding the present health facility in order to provide space for additional programs.

Beaufort County Hospital

Beaufort County Hospital is the only public hospital in the county. The hospital opened in 1958 and employs 350 to date.

The hospital operates its own two-year training school for X-Ray Technologists. It also serves as a practical training center for the School of Nursing and the School of Laboratory Assistants of Beaufort Technical Institute, and East Carolina University.

Some county monies were used to finance the original building and two later additions. Except for the original building, the hospital has financed major additions from funded depreciation monies. Other capital improvements have come from hospital funds or other agencies and organizations.

Evaluation

The following 20-year capital needs assessment is taken in part from a survey responded to by the Hospital Administrator.

Beaufort County Hospital's present facility is adequate for this planning period. The original facility is seventeen years old and remains structurally sound. Although the air conditioning and heating systems need replacing, no other major repair is anticipated.

Bed capacity will increase to approximately 210 upon completion of top floor improvements in the new wing. It will increase another 100 if the Western portion of the hospital is expanded. Recent trends indicate a leveling off of hospital occupancy rather than an increase.

An increase of doctors with selected specialties could dramatically reverse this trend. Yet, in all probability the area will not have a rapid increase of doctors with selected specialties. However, if population projections are realized in the year 2000, 170 additional beds will be needed (4.1 bed per/1000 population).

Recommendations

1. Any future expansion of the hospital should be carefully analyzed. The existing long-range expansion plan should be updated to include programming of improvements.
2. By the year 2000, the hospital will need an additional 170 beds. This need can be met by completing existing top floor improvements of the new wing.

County Nursing Home

Beaufort County Nursing Home is located off of Highway 264 on Highland Drive. There are 41 patient rooms in the home. To date there are only two vacancies.

The administrative office is located in the south wing and totals 120 square feet. The existing office is suitable for current administrative needs. Current problems encountered by the home are a lack of storage space, a need for a laundry room, need for air conditioning and refrigeration.

At one time practically all North Carolina counties operated a county home. Today, there are only four county operated homes in the State. Private enterprise has expanded into this area of service. This trend is expected to continue, e.g. the Health Care Center of Washington plans to build an additional facility within the next few years. With such rapid expansion by private enterprise, the county may not need to offer this service. Administrators should remain cognizant of the fact that the increase in elderly population has been most dynamic over the past decade. This could pose additional services demands during this planning period.

Recommendations

1. Beaufort County should consider phasing out its County Home services and explore other means of providing this service, e.g., contact service with private enterprise. However, if the decision to continue providing this service is made, immediate improvements should be made. Appropriate measures should be taken by the County Home in order to qualify for federal medicare aid.
2. If county decides to provide nursing home services through other means, licensing of present facility as a "rest home" should be considered.

County Agricultural Extension Office

The county Agricultural Extension and Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service Offices are located on the first and second floors, respectively, in the Agriculture Building at 111 W. 2nd Street. These facilities are used extensively by other agencies and organizations (ASCS, SCS, etc.). This interrupts and creates a non-conducive working atmosphere. However, the most pressing problem confronting this office is the lack of storage space. Presently, there are 114 square feet of storage space. According to the agency, at minimum twice as much storage with shelves is needed. Also, with services projected to increase--requiring additional personnel, more office space is anticipated during this planning period.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that consideration for expansion and alteration of present facility be given.
2. Additional personnel should be added to allow better service by the Agricultural Extension Office.

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County Department of Social Services

Beaufort County's Social Service Department is located on John Small Avenue. Total office space is 6,413.09 square feet. Presently the facility and space is used by a staff of 62 for administration of social service programs for Beaufort County.

Office space is far from being adequate. The Social Service Director states, "For the present time we need at least twice the space for staff and proper traffic flow."¹³ One of the department's responsibilities is interviewing applicants to determine their eligibility for public assistance, etc. The nature of this service is highly personal, yet the staff does not have suitable quarters to interview their clients in private. In addition to creating a non-conducive working atmosphere, a lack of space has fostered a lack of staff.

Many of the department's current problems focus on its physical facilities. The existing Social Service Building is a converted school bus garage. Aesthetically, one of the buildings is an "eye sore." There is inadequate heating and air conditioning, and insufficient parking space for employees and clients.

Present Social Services Buildings do not meet present needs and will not meet future needs. Some consideration for a new facility has been discussed by the County Commissioners. However, no specific recommendations or decisions have been made to date.

Recommendations

1. This plan recommends that a new Multi-Social Service Complex be constructed in order that needed social services may be provided more effectively and efficiently.
(Note: (see Health Department Recommendations and discussion, pp. 41-43).
2. Although there may exist a need for additional personnel, the manpower requirement could be minimized or eliminated through consolidation of facilities in a multi-purpose Human Services Center.

¹³Community Facilities Plan Survey, 1975.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

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Beaufort County Dog Pound

The Beaufort County Dog Pound is located on Cowhead Spring Road in Washington. The present facility, 70 x 20 square feet, is adequate for present needs. However, some improvements are needed. If expansion is necessary, additional space could be provided at the present site.

Operationally, more personnel will be needed as new county, state, and local regulations are enforced. One additional man will be needed as early as the fiscal year 1977-78.

Recommendation

1. Additional personnel should be added by 1977 to allow better service by the Dog Pound.
2. Additional facility improvements are needed that include isolated access exercise areas and weatherproof shelters.

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PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

Fire Protection

An effective fire fighting organization is an important asset for any county. By providing quality fire protection, county and local officials not only increase the safety of human life and property, but also reduce the cost of business operations through fire protection measures which result in lower insurance rates.

Existing Facilities

There are seven fire departments providing Beaufort County with fire fighting services. They are located in Aurora, Bath, Belhaven, Chocowinity, Pantego, Pinetown and Washington. All are volunteer departments with the exception of Washington.

The Aurora Volunteer Fire Department is equipped with one tanker and three pumpers. Bath and Belhaven also have one tanker and three pumpers each. Chocowinity has one tanker and two pumpers; Pantego, one pumper; and Pinetown, one pumper and one tanker. All are equipped with radios and airpacs.

The Washington Fire Department is manned by professional firefighters. The department is equipped with a 1968, 750 gallon-per-minute pumper which carries 750 gallons of water; a 1966 1,000 gallon-per-minute pumper with a carrying capacity of 500 gallons; a 1957, 750 gallon-per-minute pumper which also carries 500 gallons; a 1949, 750 gallon-per-minute pumper and ladder truck; and a 1935, 750 gallon-per-minute pumper. The department is also equipped with an emergency light system and airpacs.

In addition to the above, Texas Gulf Sulfur maintains a private fire fighting unit at their Lee Creek mining operation. The unit is specialized to deal with large area flammable liquid fires and would be of limited benefit

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in general firefighting.

A fire protection survey was conducted for Beaufort County in 1970 by Fire Protection Consultants, Wilson, North Carolina. Any reader wishing to gain more information is directed to this study.

Map 3 depicts the location of fire departments in Beaufort County.

Fire Insurance Rating

The National Insurance Association (National Board of Fire Underwriters) Standards, in order to set minimum insurance rates which will cover losses and allow a profit, have made a science of calculating risks. The findings of insurance company researchers are useful to counties because the same conditions that make an area of the county a good risk for an insurance company also minimize the county's fire losses.

The prime factors in creating and maintaining good fire protection are proper organizations, equipment, good supervision, adequate training, careful selection of personnel, and community support through memberships. At least 19 volunteer firemen are necessary in order that an area can adequately be protected, according to the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.

Adequate fire protection also depends upon a number of other factors: water supply, fire department facilities, alarm systems, sheriff's cooperation, building codes, fire prevention activities, structural conditions in the area, and climatic conditions.

Insurance premium payments may be lowered and a savings made if the NBFU rating is approved. A "rated" fire district indicates that the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau has established fire insurance rates due to the type of fire fighting services and equipment available in a given geographical area. The four-mile rated county fire departments possess equipment which complies with standards of the rating bureau.

The adequacy of the municipal volunteer fire departments in Beaufort County can be understood by examining the grade assignments made by the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. These ratings are based on a scale of one to ten; the higher the number, the lower the level of protection and, consequently, the higher the cost of fire insurance. Depending upon the localities' resources, a rating between three and six is considered good. Rating for the municipal units in Beaufort County are as follows: Aurora 8; Bath 9AA; Belhaven 8; Chocowinity ---; Pantego ---; Pinetown ---; and Washington 6.

Table 6

REQUIRED FIRE FLOW

Population	Required Fire Flow for Average City,		Duration, Hours
	gpm	mgd	
1,000	1,000	1.44	4
1,500	1,250	1.80	5
2,000	1,500	2.16	6
3,000	1,750	2.52	7
4,000	2,000	2.88	8
5,000	2,250	3.24	9
6,000	2,500	3.60	10
10,000	3,000	4.32	10
13,000	3,500	5.04	10
17,000	4,000	5.76	10
22,000	4,500	6.48	10
27,000	5,000	7.20	10
33,000	5,500	7.92	10
40,000	6,000	8.64	10
55,000	7,000	10.08	10
75,000	8,000	11.52	10
95,000	9,000	12.96	10

Source: American Insurance Association (National Board of Fire Underwriters).

Standard Schedule for Cities and Towns of the United States with
Reference to Their Fire Defenses and Physical Conditions.

Principles and Standards

Principles and standards for the location and operation of fire fighting facilities are as follows:

- a. Sites must be sufficiently large to permit construction of a building adequate for the apparatus and equipment storage as well as appropriate for living quarters for personnel. Ample outside space is necessary for such functions as hose drying, equipment, washing, parking and so forth.
- b. Companies shall be provided and so distributed as to assure quick response. The location of railroad tracks, the topographical conditions, the traffic congestion and the number and extent of runs should be taken into consideration.
- c. Fire stations should not be on a major street intersection because of the difficulty of making "u" turns of short radius when leaving the station house. A site on the crest of a rise is preferable to one on the side or at the bottom of a slope. The run should begin downhill to gain speed quickly. Good sight distances, however, are more important than slope.
- d. Fire stations should be located near, or along main arterial highways. Locations and areas of relatively intensive activity rather than a low-density residential area are preferable.
- e. Systematic drills should be held regularly. Training should be given in the use and care of equipment, and modern techniques of fire protection, fire hazard detection, and material logistics should be familiar to all personnel.
- f. The minimum number of volunteer fire fighters should never be less than 10 per company and should preferably be at least 25, according to Municipal Fire Administration.
- g. No fire vehicles should be more than 20 years old, except those held for reserve use. A minimum of 1,000 feet of 2½ inch hose should be carried on each pumper vehicle. The N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau has outlined a list of minimum equipment standards that should be in the inventories of all small fire departments operating without the benefit of a public water system. Fundamental among these are:
 - a. at least one motorized fire truck equipped with a water tank of 300 to 500 gallons capacity, and a pump with a capacity of at least 60 gallons per minute;
 - b. two booster reels, each with 150 feet of one-inch rubber booster hose, connected to pumps with combination fog and straight steam nozzles (shut-off type) attached to each;

- c. one 24-foot extension ladder, one 12-foot ladder, a 10-foot pipe pool, an axe, a claw tool and a crowbar;
- d. two electric fire lanterns, 100 feet of 5/8 inch manila rope and 2 five-gallon hand pump tanks of the napsack type; and
- e. one 2½ gallon extinguisher suitable for oil fires and two small extinguishers suitable for electrical fires.¹⁴

¹⁴"General Provisions Pertaining to Public Fire Defenses for Communities with Limited Water Supplies," North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.

Recommendations

1. The County should encourage municipalities to continue upgrading fire fighting equipment with particular concern to replacing vehicles over twenty years of age.
2. Efforts should be made to upgrade fire district ratings to 9AA in rural areas, and in municipal areas, as low as the benefits of upgrading deem feasible.
3. The Beaufort County Fire Marshal should coordinate all fire fighting activities in the county which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of County Commissioners. It is estimated that 75% of all fire losses can be prevented if local fire protection codes were adopted by the county and rigidly enforced. Fire prevention programs should be established as outlined in the following ways:
 - a. All local, state, and federal fire prevention laws should be enforced through frequent and thorough inspection programs.
 - b. The areas with high fire potential rates should be inspected much more frequently than those having a low fire potential rate.
 - c. There should be at least one full-time fireman in charge of the fire prevention program.
 - d. A local fire prevention committee, possibly in association with the local Chamber of Commerce, should be established to provide for general fire prevention activities, such as sponsoring fire safety contests, preparing checklists for home owners use in preventing fires, and warning of fire hazards through local newspapers.
4. All Volunteer Fire Departments in the county should organize into a County-Wide Fire Organization to plan needed capital and operating expenditures on a comprehensive basis rather than on an individual basis.

Sheriff's Department

The Beaufort County Sheriff's Department is located on the ground floor of the county courthouse. The Sheriff has a staff of one chief deputy, fourteen deputies, four radio operators, and four jailers. Law enforcement and civil service is provided throughout the county with three deputies stationed in Belhaven, and two in Aurora.

Civil law enforcement, including the serving of all papers, orders, summons, and subpoenas issued by county or state officials is carried out by the Sheriff's Department. Also, one deputy serves as a court's officer.

A report dated December 30, 1975, submitted to the N. C. Department of Human Resources, Division of Facility Services by the Beaufort County Chief Jailer, indicates that the jail is experiencing no problems. The present facility is adequate and there are presently no plans for new construction or modifications. A letter from the Division of Facilities Services dated February 25, 1976, urges the installation of smoke detectors in the confinement area of the jail and construction of a security vestibule.

Principles and Standards

The standard most generally recommended by the Division of Community Assistance for staffing of rural law enforcement agencies indicates a level of one deputy for every 2,000 to 2,500 persons in the county.

Principles for location of a police station follow:

1. The police department should be located on a major traffic route for ease of access and movement.
2. The department should locate on the periphery of a business district where parking sites are readily available. There is little apparent functional relationship with other county administrative offices.
3. A logical relationship exists between the police department and the court facilities.¹⁵

Recommendations

1. The present facility is adequate and should provide adequate service during this planning period.
2. In order to maintain one deputy per 2,500 persons, additional deputies should be added to the staff during this planning period.
3. The County should immediately take the necessary steps to provide installation of smoke detectors in the confinement area and should construct a security vestibule.

¹⁵Hoppenfeld, Planning Community Facilities.

Rescue and Ambulance Service

Rescue service is provided by three rescue squads in the County. These are located at Aurora, Belhaven and Washington. At the present time all of the squads are volunteer, but the County Commissioners have been approached with requests to fund full-time emergency medical personnel at the Aurora and Washington squads.

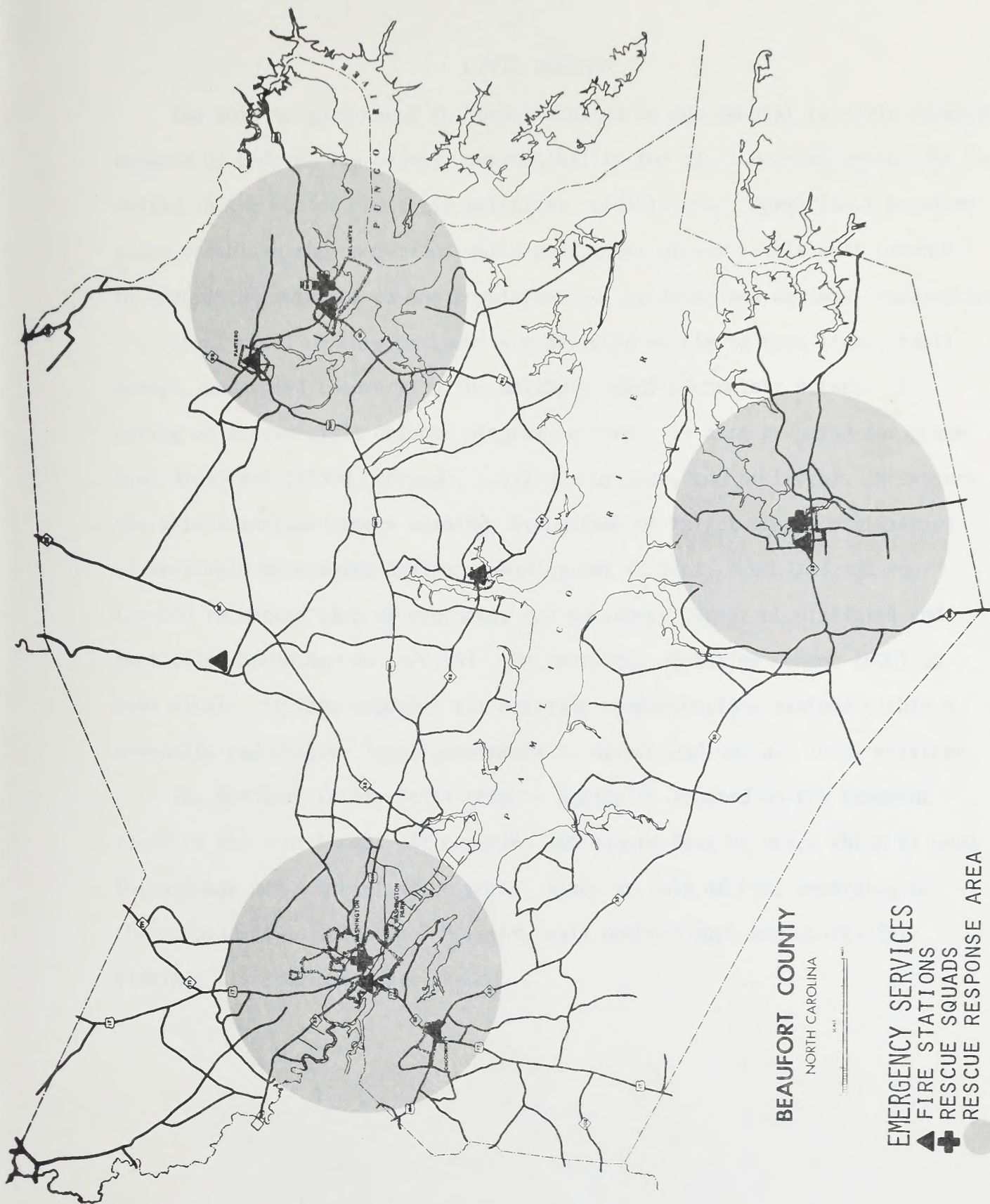
Those people living within a five-mile area of the rescue squads can be said to be provided adequate rescue service. Any person living outside the five-mile radius of the squad is not provided adequate service. An examination of the following map shows that most areas of the county are not provided adequate rescue services. Map 3 depicts the location and service area of rescue squads in the county.

The county owns and operates the ambulance service from the Beaufort County Hospital. Five certified attendants are employed to operate the service. The service operates one 1974 Chevrolet Van and one 1974 Oldsmobile Van. These vehicles are equipped with two-way radios.

In addition to the advanced first aid training required for certification by the North Carolina State Board of Health, continued training is received through East Carolina University.

Recommendations

1. The county should encourage the development of volunteer rescue squads to aid in emergency situations.
2. It is recommended that ambulance attendants be encouraged to participate regularly in advanced first aid training offered at the Rescue Institute sponsored by the University of N. C. Medical School and the Department of Insurance, and East Carolina University.
3. The most efficient means of providing adequate service to residents living outside the five-mile radius of the rescue squad should be studied and implemented.
4. All Volunteer Rescue and Ambulance Units in the county should organize into a county-wide Rescue and Ambulance Organization to plan needed capital and operating expenditures in a comprehensive basis rather than an individual basis.



BEAUFORT COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

- EMERGENCY SERVICES**
- ▲ FIRE STATIONS
 - ✚ RESCUE SQUADS
 - RESCUE RESPONSE AREA

CIVIL DEFENSE

The role of government in North Carolina is fundamental to civil defense because by Federal law primary responsibility for civil defense operations is vested in the states and their political subdivisions. Operational survival plans establish the operations which government at all levels must conduct to assure the survival of the population during local and national emergencies.

Local civil defense programs are designed mainly to save lives, limit damage, and speed recovery in the unlikely event of nuclear attack. By having an active civil defense program, a county is also prepared for peacetime disasters (flood, tornado, civil disturbance, and so forth). Necessary operations include timely warning, evacuation of target areas, utilization of available structures against radiological fallout, organized and controlled reception care of evacuees, and emergency repair of utilities and facilities necessary to survival. An emergency operating center (EOC) is also vital. It ties together all existing communications systems within a community and enables local government to direct and use all local services.

The Beaufort County Civil Defense Agency is located on the basement floor of the courthouse. It occupies 206 square feet of space which is used for storage and administrative work. Space in this office, according to the respondent is adequate. However, wall mounted maps and charts for plotting disaster areas are needed.

Standards

The EOC should have a protection factor one hundred times greater than that the out-of-doore area protection. It should provide eighty-five feet of working space per individual during emergencies. A fourteen-day food supply as well as emergency power and communications should be available.

Minimum requirements for a stodked shelter include a radiological protection factor higher than forty and the capability of accommodating fifty or more people.

Recommendations

1. The Beaufort County Civil Defense Agency has an established civil defense program which meets federal standards. However, it is recommended that shelter management short courses be included in this program.
2. All contractors engaged in the construction of substantial new buildings should be encouraged to request the technical assistance of the Office of Civil Defense in order that suitable fallout shelters are provided for residents of Beaufort County.

PUBLIC WORKS

Water and Sewerage

Of particular concern to urbanizing areas in Beaufort County is the availability of adequate sources of potable water at reasonable rates. While water resources for rural areas are frequently individual wells and springs, the higher densities of urbanizing areas necessitate concern over the purity of untreated or inadequately treated ground or surface water as a community water supply.

In 1975, a Comprehensive Region Q Water Resource Management Study, produced by Freeman Associates of High Point, inventoried water resources and compared the various water and sewerage needs. The analysis of municipal systems and the recommendations of the 1975 report are reproduced here as the only authoritative guide to Beaufort County water and sewerage facility needs for the future.

REGION Q WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Aurora

Existing Facilities and Conditions:

The Town of Aurora constructed a water system in 1965. The system is supplied by a well, capable of pumping 200 gallons per minute. The ground-water is treated for hardness and chlorinated prior to being pumped into a 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank. The distribution system consists of six, four, and two inch mains.

Recommendations:

Due to the unavailability of a suitable source of surface water, the only viable source of raw water is from wells. It is recommended that the Town of Aurora construct an additional well immediately. If growth matches present population projections, a third will be necessary by the year 2000. Also an additional 100,000 gallons of elevated storage will be required before the year 2020. Due to its present isolation it is not feasible to consider the inclusion of Aurora in a regional water system.

City of Washington

The City of Washington maintains and operates a municipal water system. The system is supplied by two raw water pumping stations. The primary source is located at Latham's Landing on Tranters Creek, six miles northwest of the City. The pumping station has a capacity of 1600 gallons per minute. The second pumping station is located at Clark's Neck on Tranters Creek and has a capacity of 1750 gallons per minute. The water from Latham's Landing requires a high degree of treatment due to seasonal contributions from swamp vegetation which change the color of the water. The Clark's Neck source is satisfactory only a few months a year, due to high salt concentrations.

The treatment plant was constructed in 1955 and has a capacity of approximately 2.25 MGD. The facility is presently in need of minor renovations, but due to present demands and the unavailability of alternative sources of water the plant cannot be taken out of operation long enough to make the necessary repairs.

Finished water storage consists of two 0.5 million ground storage units and 800,000 gallons of elevated storage. There are plans for the immediate construction of an additional 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank in the eastern part of the city. The addition of this tank will provide adequate emergency and fire storage.

Recent groundwater investigations, in conjunction with the phosphate mining operation near Aurora, have indicated that suitable groundwater supplies may be obtainable in the area northeast of the City of Washington. A test well was installed recently and the results indicated that a productive well field is feasible. The city is now constructing a well and treatment facilities to augment the present surface sources.

Town of Washington Park

The Town of Washington Park abuts the southeastern municipal limits of the City of Washington. The residents rely on individual wells for water. The proximity of individual septic tanks and shallow wells increases the chances of utilizing contaminated water.

Town of Chocowinity

The Chocowinity water system is supplied by one deep well, capable of producing 150 gallons per minute. A 75,000 gallon elevated storage tank supplies a distribution system of eight and six inch mains. The town is presently in need of an additional well and additional storage.

Recommendation:

The improvements planned by the City of Washington are necessary for the continued supply of water in adequate quantity and quality. The additional 500,000 gallons of elevated storage is necessary for fire protection and emergency reserve. The additional well should be able to provide the system with an additional 180,000 gallons of water a day. The City of Washington should plan to extend the water system to adjacent urban areas. The highest priority area at present is the Town of Washington Park.

The Town of Washington Park should take steps immediately to install a distribution system. The source of water should be the City of Washington system through the formation of a joint agency with Washington. The demand should not significantly affect the Washington supply.

The Town of Chocowinity should immediately construct an additional well and at least 100,000 gallons of additional elevated storage capacity. These improvements would assure the citizens water of adequate quantity and quality. As the wells become non-productive, replacement wells will be necessary.

The City of Washington and the Town of Chocowinity should anticipate extending their water systems along Highway 17 as the density of development increases. A future connection of the two systems would increase the dependability of both systems. A joint agency should be formed to manage and operate the combined systems. Beaufort County should be a member of the joint agency, and urbanized areas adjacent to the combined system should be served as the costs of such extensions become feasible.

It is further recommended that a study be immediately initiated to determine the most suitable source of future water supplies. The two primary alternatives, at present are a well field northeast of the city, and surface water from the Tar River at Yankee Hall.

Bath

The Town of Bath, in conjunction with the Farmers Home Administration, recently started construction of a central water system. The system will consist of two deep wells, treatment facilities, 50,000 gallons of elevated storage, and a distribution system consisting of six, four, three, and two inch mains.

Recommendations:

The water system under construction will adequately serve the population of the Town of Bath. Replacement wells will be required in approximately thirty years. Due to the remoteness of Bath, there is little chance of a regional or combined system in this area.

Town of Belhaven

The Belhaven water system is supplied by two wells, capable of pumping 0.500 MGD. The raw water is treated in a 0.500 MGD treatment plant. Treatment consists of softening, iron removal, and chlorination. Finished water storage is provided by two elevated storage tanks with a combined capacity of 275,000 gallons. The distribution system is adequately sized and is in good condition.

Town of Pantego

The Town of Pantego presently does not have a municipal water system. A study was made to determine the feasibility of installing a small groundwater system for the town, but to date funding has not been acquired.

Recommendation:

Due to the lack of suitable surface water sources in the Belhaven-Pantego area, groundwater must be the source for future systems. The construction of a distribution system and 50,000 gallons of elevated storage in the Town of Pantego is necessary. In addition the major renovation of the Belhaven Water Treatment Plant is required.

The communities should consider the formation of a joint agency consisting of the towns of Belhaven and Pantego. A 14,500 foot 8" water main will be constructed from Belhaven to the proposed Pantego distribution system. The existing wells in the Town of Belhaven are sufficient for the combined water demands.

County Department of Solid Waste Management

Beaufort County's solid waste system serves all of the county. The county operates a landfill located off State Road 1427, four miles west of Washington. The Texasgulf mining site is also used as a landfill for the Aurora area. Approximately 160 trash containers are located throughout the county. These are serviced by four trucks.

"The landfill has been in operation for two years as of January, 1976. This leaves very little background in order to project the use of the landfill accurately. The amount of waste by the national average on a per capita basis does not fit Beaufort County, as some of the industries we have in the county are disposing of much more waste than was anticipated. The amount of population increase in the county will have very little effect on the use of the landfill. Under the projections of today, we will be in the present site for three more years. Although there is a possibility of getting land around the present location for a landfill, at this particular time I have no feelings that this can be accomplished. If land cannot be acquired adjacent to the landfill, another location must be found and the entire operation would have to be moved to the new location."¹⁵

Recommendation:

1. Efforts should be made to acquire land adjacent to existing landfill for expansion. In addition, an alternative site should be selected.
2. Because of the increase density in present areas being served by the container method, it is becoming difficult to provide adequate volume and frequency of waste removal. The possibility of house to house pick-up should be explored in these areas.

¹⁵Memorandum, County Engineer, December 17, 1975.

RECREATION

Beaufort County recently formed a six-member recreation advisory committee to coordinate the county recreational effort. The advisory committee's primary responsibility is to prepare a recreational budget and seek grants.

Presently, Beaufort County does not hold title to any parks and recreation land nor does it operate a county-wide recreation program.

All incorporated areas in the county run a recreation program. Most are limited to summer recreation programs and only on a volunteer basis. The City of Washington runs a year-round program and employs a full-time recreation director and staff. Belhaven has recently hired a recreation director.

Recommendations:

1. This plan recommends that the county Recreation Advisory Committee identify lands for recreational development and take the necessary steps for land acquisition.
2. This plan recommends that an agreement be worked out between the county Recreation Committee and the county School Board for the development of recreational potentials on school facilities throughout the county.
3. The idea of having the Recreational Committee act as the purchasing agent for all county recreational needs should be explored.

APPENDIX

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. ABSTRACT

The Community Facilities Plan for Beaufort County is a study of most existing county facilities, including an inventory and recommendations to improve the quality of existing services and the creation of new services. Detailed planning and design of specific projects is not within the scope of this project.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Any impact caused by the implementation of the general plans set forth in this report would be minimal and beneficial. The environmental impact of individual projects cannot be realistically assessed until specific project planning and design occurs.

3. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

None are expected.

4. ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED PLANS

Plans are flexible by nature. No alternatives, per se, are scheduled at this time. Natural alternative selections or variations would be made if the principal plan or plans are abandoned.

5. RELATIONSHIP OF SHORT-TERM TO LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENT

Planned for both short and long-term productivity.

6. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

No

7. APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Federal

National Environ. Policy Act of 1969

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act - 1964

Executive Order 11514 - Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970

State

State Environmental Policy Act of 1971

Water and Air Quality Reporting Act G.S. 143-215

Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973

Soil Conservation District Law of 1937

8. MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT

Good conservation and development practices should be tempered with common sense. Specific measures cannot be determined until the project planning and design phase is reached for each project recommended in this study.

